

US History Terra Nova Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Factories are an example of which factor of production?**
 - A. Capital**
 - B. Labor**
 - C. Land**
 - D. Entrepreneurship**

- 2. What does bias show in a source?**
 - A. Favoritism**
 - B. Objectivity**
 - C. Data accuracy**
 - D. Chronology**

- 3. The Northern Hemisphere contains what portion of the Earth?**
 - A. Half the Earth**
 - B. All land**
 - C. The entire planet**
 - D. Only northern climates**

- 4. Capital, in economics, includes which of the following?**
 - A. Raw materials**
 - B. Tools and money**
 - C. Labor**
 - D. End products**

- 5. A map key explains what on the map?**
 - A. Symbols**
 - B. Distances**
 - C. Elevation**
 - D. Weather**

- 6. What affects climate the most?**
 - A. Distance from Equator**
 - B. Altitude**
 - C. Proximity to water**
 - D. Wind patterns**

- 7. Which of the following best defines a secondary source?**
- A. A diary**
 - B. Written later**
 - C. A map**
 - D. A photograph**
- 8. What would a law limiting free speech most likely violate?**
- A. Bill of Rights**
 - B. Constitution**
 - C. Separation of Powers**
 - D. Articles of Confederation**
- 9. Bias in a document is most closely associated with?**
- A. Favoritism**
 - B. Neutrality**
 - C. Evidence**
 - D. Chronology**
- 10. A farmer selling crops is considered which of the following?**
- A. A consumer**
 - B. A producer**
 - C. A distributor**
 - D. An investor**

Answers

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1. A
2. A
3. A
4. B
5. A
6. A
7. B
8. A
9. A
10. B

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Explanations

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1. Factories are an example of which factor of production?

- A. Capital**
- B. Labor**
- C. Land**
- D. Entrepreneurship**

Factories are a form of capital—the man-made tools and facilities that make production possible. In economics, capital includes buildings, machinery, and other durable resources that businesses use to produce goods and services over time. They are not the workers themselves (labor), nor natural resources (land), nor the act of starting and organizing production (entrepreneurship). Factories enable labor and other inputs to be combined efficiently, and they endure across many production cycles, which is why they are classified as capital.

2. What does bias show in a source?

- A. Favoritism**
- B. Objectivity**
- C. Data accuracy**
- D. Chronology**

Bias reveals partiality or favoritism in a source. It shows that the author's perspective has shaped what is included, emphasized, or omitted, often toward a particular viewpoint or group. Because of bias, the evidence presented might support one side while downplaying opposing information, using loaded language, or framing events in a way that benefits a specific audience. This doesn't automatically make the facts false, but it signals that the source isn't neutral and should be weighed against other sources. By recognizing bias, you can assess reliability more accurately and seek additional perspectives to get a fuller picture.

3. The Northern Hemisphere contains what portion of the Earth?

- A. Half the Earth**
- B. All land**
- C. The entire planet**
- D. Only northern climates**

Think of the Earth as split into two halves by the equator. The Northern Hemisphere is everything north of that line, so it comprises about half of the planet's surface. That's why half the Earth is the best answer. The other options mix up land vs. water, or overstate what a hemisphere represents, or imagine climates that don't respect the division—there is land and water in both hemispheres, and the entire planet isn't a single hemisphere.

4. Capital, in economics, includes which of the following?

- A. Raw materials
- B. Tools and money**
- C. Labor
- D. End products

Capital in economics means the man-made resources used to produce goods and services. This includes physical capital like tools, machinery, buildings, and infrastructure, as well as financial capital such as cash and funds that finance investment. These assets support production over time and boost productivity. Raw materials are natural resources that go into production but are consumed in the process, not used to produce more goods with the same asset. Labor is the human effort involved in making goods and services. End products are the final goods themselves—the output of production, not the inputs used to create them. That’s why tools and money best fit what economists mean by capital.

5. A map key explains what on the map?

- A. Symbols**
- B. Distances
- C. Elevation
- D. Weather

A map key explains the symbols, colors, and lines used on the map, telling you what real-world features they represent. It converts the map’s pictures into meaning—blue lines for rivers, solid or dashed lines for roads, shaded areas for forests or land use, dots for towns, and boundaries shown in particular colors or patterns. Distances come from a scale, not the key. Elevation is shown with contour lines or shading and may have its own labeling, while weather information is typically shown with separate meteorological symbols on weather maps.

6. What affects climate the most?

- A. Distance from Equator**
- B. Altitude
- C. Proximity to water
- D. Wind patterns

Distance from the equator is the main driver because it determines how much solar energy a place gets over the year. Near the equator, sunlight hits more directly year-round, so temperatures stay high and seasonal differences are small. As you move toward higher latitudes, the Sun’s rays strike at a steeper angle and daylight changes more with the seasons, leading to cooler average temperatures and greater seasonal swings. This creates the broad climate zones we discuss—tropical, temperate, and polar. Other factors do shape local climate, but they work on top of this baseline. Altitude cools air as you rise, proximity to water moderates extremes by storing and slowly releasing heat, and wind patterns move air masses and moisture, altering temperature and precipitation. Yet the overall warmth or coldness of a region is most strongly determined by how far it is from the equator.

7. Which of the following best defines a secondary source?

- A. A diary
- B. Written later**
- C. A map
- D. A photograph

Secondary sources are information created after an event that analyzes, interprets, or synthesizes evidence from primary sources. Written later fits this idea because it signals analysis or interpretation produced after the events, often drawing on eyewitness accounts and other original materials to explain what happened. A diary is typically a primary source, since it's a firsthand record from someone who experienced the event. A map or a photograph can also be primary sources if they were created during the time of the event, serving as direct evidence rather than an interpretation produced later.

8. What would a law limiting free speech most likely violate?

- A. Bill of Rights**
- B. Constitution
- C. Separation of Powers
- D. Articles of Confederation

The main idea here is how constitutional protections shield individual liberties from government limits. Free speech is explicitly protected by the First Amendment, which is part of the Bill of Rights. A law that tries to limit what people can say would run directly against those protections, so the Bill of Rights is the precise source that would be violated. The larger document—the Constitution—establishes the framework of government and includes the Bill of Rights, but the specific safeguard against curbing speech comes from the Bill of Rights. The Articles of Confederation don't provide modern protections against limiting speech, and separation of powers is about how government powers are allocated rather than guaranteeing rights.

9. Bias in a document is most closely associated with?

- A. Favoritism**
- B. Neutrality
- C. Evidence
- D. Chronology

Bias in a document is about favoritism in how information is presented. It shows up when the writer leans toward one side, uses charged language, and cherry-picks facts to make that side look better while downplaying or omitting opposing evidence. In history, sources need to be read critically and cross-checked with other accounts because bias shapes how events and people are portrayed. Neutrality would aim for a balanced, even-handed treatment; bias, by contrast, colors the reader's perception rather than simply relaying facts. Evidence refers to the data used to support a claim, not the writer's attitude, and chronology is just the order of events, not necessarily any slant in argument. Favoritism in presentation best captures what bias is.

10. A farmer selling crops is considered which of the following?

A. A consumer

B. A producer

C. A distributor

D. An investor

Producing goods is the key idea here. A farmer uses land, seeds, labor, and equipment to turn inputs into crops, so the farmer is the one who creates the product—making them a producer. A consumer buys and uses goods, a distributor helps move goods through the market, and an investor provides capital but does not directly produce the goods.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://ushistoryterranova.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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